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WILD LIFE
OCTOBER



"THE THINKER"

PHOTO BY
R.A. DAVIDSON-HELENA

Official Publication Montana State Fish & Game Dept.

Outdoor Etiquette

*There's grandeur in the mountains'
rugged face.
Fantastic patterns never shaped by
man—
Naught but the gods could do this
wondrous thing;
But who, oh who left that tomato
can?*

*I see the rippling stream, cold, clear,
and swift,
Leaping and bounding over crystal
rocks—
I stoop to taste its nectar and I see
Two bottle tops, a shoe, an old lunch
box.*

*Why spend a million years to build a
world,
To mold it, shape it, give it tone and
punch.
When one poor thoughtless picnicker
can spoil
The whole shebang with what is left
from lunch?*



MONTANA WILD LIFE

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No. 5

Open Season on Chinks and Huns



MONTANA'S State Fish and Game Commission has declared an open season on male Chinese pheasants and Hungarian partridges of either sex in selected areas of the

state. Chinese roosters will be permitted killed in 31 counties and portions of four others while the Huns may be bagged in 26 counties and portions of five other counties. The open season has been set for November 8-12, both dates inclusive.

At the meeting in Helena, Sept. 17 the order was made declaring an open season on male Chinese and Mongolian pheasants for 1931, in the following counties:

Beaverhead, Big Horn, Blaine, Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Flathead, Glacier, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Lake county, except that portion which is drained by the Jocko river and its tributaries; Lewis and Clark, Musselshell, Park, Petroleum, Phillips, Powell, Prairie, Ravalli, except that portion of the county which is covered by the Bitter Root Stock Farm; Roosevelt, Rosebud, all that portion of Sanders county drained by the Jocko river, its tributaries, and all that portion drained by the Flathead river and its tributaries, and lying north of the town of Dixon; Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, and Yellowstone county, except that portion east of Billings north of the Yellowstone river.

An open season has been declared on Hungarian partridges of either sex for 1931, in the following counties:

Beaverhead, Blaine, Broadwater, Cascade, Chouteau, Daniels, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Granite, Hill, Judith Basin, Lake, except that portion which is drained by the Jocko river and its tributaries; Lewis and Clark, Liberty, all that portion of Missoula county lying north of the Missoula river, except the areas included within the Dick White and Grass Valley Game Preserves; Park, Phillips, Pondera, Powell, Ravalli, except that portion of the county covered by the Bitter Root Stock Farm; Roosevelt, Rosebud, all that portion of Sanders county drained by the Jocko river and its tributaries and all that portion drained by the Flathead river and its tributaries and lying north of the town of Dixon; Sheridan, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Valley, and Yellowstone, except that portion east of Billings north of the Yellowstone river.

The open season begins Nov. 8 and ends Nov. 12, both dates inclusive. The

Facts To Remember

MONTANA'S open season on migratory waterfowl extends from noon, October 1, to sunset, October 31, in compliance with federal orders and the proclamation of President Hoover.

The open season on male Chinese pheasants and Hungarian partridges of either sex extends through November 8-12 in designated counties.

Big game hunters are required by law to carry the big game hunting license and attach deer and elk tags to the carcass immediately after killing.

To obtain the \$1 big game license, the sportsman must first hold a \$2 license. The \$2 license permits fishing and hunting of game birds only.

The \$5 Sportsman's License covers the entire hunting and fishing field and carries with it the elk and deer tags.

The law requires that the postcard attached to each big game license, be filled out and returned to the department by the license holder, showing elk and deer killed. Failure to comply with this provision constitutes a misdemeanor.

The elk season in the Sun River district has been shortened 15 days. The dates are now October 15-November 15.

bag limit is to be five birds per day, no more than three of which may be male Chinese or Mongolian pheasants. No person shall have in his possession more than 10 of any such birds at one time, no more than six of which may be the male Chinese or Mongolian pheasants.

The meeting of the State Fish and Game Commission was held at the office of the state game warden at Helena. Those present were: Thomas N. Marlowe, chairman; E. A. Wilson, W. K. Moore, J. L. Kelly and W. A. Brown, commissioners; Robert H. Hill, secretary; K. F. MacDonald, superintendent of Fisheries; J. F. Hendricks, superintendent of the State Game farm; Fred J. Foster, of the Bureau of Fisheries, and Glen A. Smith, assistant regional forester.

The following motion was made by Commissioner Kelly and carried.

"I move that the minutes of the last meeting, in the paragraph about the budget, be amended to show that the motion was made by Mr. Marlowe, requesting a budget to be prepared and presented to the commission at the next meeting, which motion was seconded by Mr. Moore and carried; and that a motion made by Mr. Moore relative to ponds for the Missoula and Big Timber districts be amended to show that the rearing pond program be 'for the Big Timber and Missoula districts,' in-

stead of 'at the Big Timber and Missoula hatcheries'."

Chairman Marlowe presented a check for \$500 from the Western Montana Fish and Game Association for assistance in building a rearing pond to serve the Missoula district. Mr. Marlowe advised that the association also went on record to help the commission as much as possible in this work in the future.

Warden Hill advised that the Department of Agriculture has changed the federal season on migratory waterfowl throughout the United States, and asked the commission if it was their desire to change the Montana open season to conform with the federal season.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "I move that the open season for hunting and shooting migratory waterfowl in Montana be from noon of October 1 to sundown of October 31, 1931, in order to comply with federal regulations." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Letters and petitions were presented from sportsmen of Kalispell, Flathead county; the Wibaux County Rod and Gun Club, and the Big Timber Rod and Gun Club, protesting the action of the commission in closing their counties to native upland game bird shooting. Mr. Marlowe advised that the consensus of opinion in Flathead county now is that it would be a mistake to open the season on upland birds.

Mr. Hill presented a request from the Stillwater Rod and Gun Club, at Ah-sarokee, for the closing of the Stillwater river and its tributaries, the East and West Rosebud, in Stillwater county, until May of next year. This stream is not in danger of drying up, but fish are being taken from the deep holes. A like request from Deputy Sailor was read.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "In view of the fact that this is still a live stream, and there is no danger of the fish therein dying because of lack of water, and because of the many unemployed in that district who may be able to secure fish for food, in these waters, I move that the secretary write the Stillwater Rod and Gun Club that no action was taken on their request." Seconded by Mr. Kelly. Carried.

Mr. Hill read a letter from W. T. Thompson, superintendent of the Federal hatchery at Bozeman, wherein he explained that the Bureau of Fisheries has planted Golden trout and Nevada natives in the four following lakes in the Gallatin National forest: Golden Trout lake, Heather lake, Emerald lake and Blackmore lake. These lakes were formerly barren, and it is the desire of the Bureau of Fisheries to experiment with these fish in Montana waters and later to use these lakes for spawn-



taking purposes. He requested that the commission close them to fishing.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that Golden Trout lake, in Sections 8 and 17, T. 7 S., R. 6 E.; Heather lake, in Section 12, T. 5 S., R. 6 E.; Emerald lake, in Section 12, T. 9 S., R. 6 E.; and Blackmore lake, all of which are in the Gallatin National forest in Gallatin county, be closed to fishing until further order of the commission." Seconded by Mr. Wilson. Carried.

Mr. Hill presented a letter from the Medicine Lake Rifle Club, requesting the extension of the closed fishing season on Brush lake, in Sheridan county, for another year; a request from Deputy Krost for the extension of the closed season on Park and Brush lakes; and a request from the Reserve Commercial Club for additional closed season on Brush, Clear and Park lakes, in Sheridan county. These lakes have recently been planted with fish.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that these requests be granted, and that Park, Brush and Clear lakes, in Sheridan county, be closed to all fishing until October 24, 1932." Seconded by Mr. Kelly. Carried.

Mr. Hill presented a request from B. A. Fleming of Contact, Mont., asking that the portion of the Boulder river which runs through his property be closed to fishing. The request was denied.

Mr. Marlowe presented a request from the Western Montana Fish and Game Association for the closing of several small streams in Missoula county, which make excellent nursery streams for small fish, and the following motion was made:

Motion by Mr. Marlowe: "I move that the commission close to fishing Miller, Butler, Grant, Johnson, Twin and Bear creeks, and all that portion of Rattlesnake creek, above the Montana Power Company dam, in Missoula county, and also Finley creek, in Missoula and Lake counties, from and after July 6 of each year, to and including May 20 of the following year." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Wilson explained that there is a possibility of taking brook trout eggs at Daley lake, in Park county, this year, and suggested that the lake should be closed to fishing during the spawning season for Eastern brook trout.

Motion by Mr. Wilson: "I move that we close Daley lake, in Park county, to all fishing, from October 15 to November 30, both dates inclusive, 1931." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Marlowe: "I move that the Clearwater river, in Missoula county, be closed to all fishing for bass until July 1, 1933." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from citizens of Broadwater county, and members of the Broadwater County Rod and Gun Club, asking the commission to allow ice fishing in the Missouri river in Broadwater county.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "I move that the request of the Broadwater County Rod and Gun Club for ice fishing for all game fish in the Missouri river, in Broadwater county, be denied, except as applying to whitefish; and that ice

Send In Your Dollar For Wild Life

MONTANA'S State Fish and Game Department is desirous of placing MONTANA WILD LIFE, official monthly publication, in the hands of every sportsman in the state, in every home, school, library, fraternal club and office. It forms the connecting link between the sportsman and the department. It keeps you in touch with departmental activities. It tells you where your license fee is being invested. It outlines in educational manner, steps that are being taken to preserve the wild life heritage for generations to come. Montana residents owe it to themselves and friends in east and west to place their names on the subscription list. A special offer has been prepared for clubs and solicitors. Communicate with The Editor, MONTANA WILD LIFE, Helena, Mont., immediately. Send in your dollar. Interest your friends.

fishing for whitefish with hook, line and pole in hand, be allowed in the Missouri river in Lewis and Clark, Cascade and Broadwater counties, during the regular open season and with proper license during the winter of 1931-32." Seconded by Mr. Wilson. Carried.

Mr. Marlowe requested that Echo lake, in Flathead county, be opened to ice fishing; and Mr. MacDonald recommended such action.

Motion by Mr. Marlowe: "I move that Echo lake, in Flathead county, be opened to ice fishing, with hook, line and pole in hand, during the regular open season, and with proper license, during the winter of 1931-32." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Hill presented requests and petitions from sportsmen's clubs and residents of Sheridan and Roosevelt counties, also a request from Deputy Krost, that the commission allow free fishing and free seining in Medicine lake, in Sheridan county.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "I move that the request be denied, the commission having no power to grant such a request, inasmuch as the law designates that one must have a seining license before he can seine or have a seine in his possession, and that one must have a fishing license before he can fish or attempt to fish in the waters of the state." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Hill read correspondence with W. B. Leavitt, Miles City attorney, and the Custer Rod and Gun Club, wherein they asked the commission to cooperate with them financially in the construction and maintenance of a pond in the old bed of the Tongue river, the pond to be used as a refuge for fish and wild fowl, and for recreational purposes. Mr. Hill read the description of the pond and advised that the total cost of construction and maintenance will be about \$3,000, of which \$1,000 would be paid by the Custer Rod and Gun Club. Miles City sportsmen have secured easements for all the land necessary, except eight acres, which they suggested that the state condemn. There are about 100 acres adjacent to this proposed pond

site, which the Department of Agriculture has offered to the state or Miles City, for suitable use in wild life conservation. Mr. Foster, of the Bureau of Fisheries, advised that he thought the plan for a pond was workable.

Motion by Mr. Marlowe: "I move that the matter be referred to Mr. MacDonald, for inspection, at the earliest date possible; that the commission go on record as being very favorably impressed with the proposition; and if Mr. MacDonald reports plans are suitable for the propagation of fish, that the commission go ahead with the proposition of creating this pond as soon as finances of the Department will warrant." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

The question of accepting the 100 acres from the United States Department of Agriculture, and the uses to which this land could be put, was discussed.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "I move that Secretary Hill be requested to advise Mr. Leavitt that the 100 acres of federal land, at Miles City, which has been offered to the commission, be accepted; and that he be instructed to secure the deed with a view to using the land for department purposes." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Brown presented several petitions from Great Falls sportsmen, asking the commission to shorten the open season on elk in the Lewis and Clark National forest to 30 days, October 15 to November 15, inclusive, due to the slaughter which this herd suffers because of heavy snows during the open season in the latter part of November. Glen A. Smith, assistant forester, suggested that at least 500 head should be killed this year, because there is so little feed in the forest.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "I move that the open season for elk in Teton county, not included within a game preserve, and all that portion of Lewis and Clark county, lying north of the North Fork of the Dearborn river, and not included within the game preserve, shall be shortened 15 days, to begin October 15 and November 15, both dates inclusive, 1931; provided, however, that the game warden shall, in his discretion, have the power to shorten such season in said territory and declare said territory closed to the hunting or killing of elk at any time during the open season therein upon giving no less than five (5) days notice thereof; during which said open season it shall be lawful to take one elk of either sex." Seconded by Mr. Brown. A poll vote showed that Mr. Kelly, Mr. Brown and Mr. Marlowe voted "yes;" Mr. Wilson and Mr. Moore voted "no." Motion carried.

Mr. Hill read requests from the Stillwater Rod and Gun Club, Deputy Sailor and residents of Columbus, asking that a portion of Stillwater county be closed to the hunting of deer south of the Yellowstone river, to protect a herd of deer.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that that portion of Stillwater county with the Northern Pacific tracks as its northern boundary, a line running due east and west through the town of Absarokee, as its southern boundary, the Carbon county line as its eastern bound-



ary, and the Sweet Grass county line as its western boundary, be closed to the hunting of deer until further order of the commission." Seconded by Mr. Brown. Carried.

Mr. Hill read a letter from Deputy Plank, recommending that a portion of Meagher county be opened to elk hunting for five days this fall, inasmuch as the elk there are causing damage to the farmers' crops. After a consideration of conditions there with Glen Smith, the following motion was made by Commissioner Wilson:

"I move that there be an open season for elk of either sex in Meagher county in that territory described as follows: Commencing at the confluence of Trail creek with the Musselshell river, in Section 6, Township 9 North, Range 10 East; thence up Trail creek to the divide between Trail creek and the South Fork of the Judith river; thence northwest along said divide to King's Hill ranger station; thence along the King's Hill road to the mouth of Willow creek, in Section 4, Township 9 North, Range 7 West; thence up Willow creek to the divide between the South Fork of the Musselshell river and the main fork of said river; thence in an easterly direction along said divide to the head of Flagstaff creek; thence down the said creek to its confluence with the Musselshell river; thence up the said river to the place of beginning; the open season to be November 11 to November 15, 1931, both dates inclusive; and the limit to be one elk of either sex." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Hill advised that there is a portion of Lewis and Clark county which adjoins the Flathead county line that is closed to the hunting of elk. The adjoining territory in Flathead county has an open season on elk, October 15 to November 15, and it is almost impossible for hunters to know when they are in Flathead and when they are in Lewis and Clark county. He suggested creating an open season in this area in Lewis and Clark county, to avoid further confusion.

Motion by Mr. Marlowe: "I move that there be an open season for elk hunting in that portion of Lewis and Clark county lying west of the Continental divide and north of the North Fork of the Blackfoot river, in Townships 17 and 18 North, Range 10 West; and Townships 17, 18, 19 and 20 North, Range 11 West; the open season to be October 15 to November 15 of each year, both dates inclusive, to comply with the open season in Powell and Flathead counties; the limit to be one elk of either sex." Seconded by Commissioner Moore. Carried.

Mr. Hill read a letter from C. K. Kenck of Hamilton, requesting a closed season on deer in the Mill creek locality in Ravalli county. Mr. Hill reported that he had asked the Hamilton Sportsmen's Club for an opinion of Mr. Kenck's request, and they had written that they are not in favor of closing this area. Mr. Kenck's request was denied.

Mr. Hill advised that Frank A. Hazelbaker requested the department to send the game exhibit to the Dillon fair, September 22-23-24; and on motion of

Pheasants Liberated Hit Total 8,465

WITH a record of 6,146 Chinese pheasants reared and liberated in 1930 from the State Game Farm at Warm Springs less than one year after the farm was established, Montana's State Fish and Game Department has attained a new high total thus far this year with the liberation of 8,465, according to the last report of Superintendent J. F. Hendricks. The work has not yet been completed. The total liberated thus far in 1931 exceeds the 1930 total by 2,319 birds. Sportsmen of Montana are deriving the benefit. The open season on male Chinese pheasants and Hungarian partridges of either sex has been set for November 8-12, inclusive, in selected counties.

Commissioner Wilson, seconded by Commissioner Moore, the exhibit was sent to Dillon.

Mr. Hill read a letter from Chairman Marlowe, relative to the commission assisting the Western Fish and Game Association financially in installing a Doyle screen in one of the ditches in the Missoula locality, inasmuch as the \$150 appropriated by the commission is not sufficient to install the screen. Mr. Marlowe advised that Missoula sportsmen later made up the deficit themselves, and are satisfied with the \$150 appropriated by the commission.

A letter was read from the Hamilton Sportsmen's Club, asking for financial assistance in placing plain screens in several of the ditches in that locality, to endeavor to save fish that are now being lost in irrigation ditches.

Fred J. Foster, of the Bureau of Fisheries, explained that he was attending the meeting of the commission to endeavor to make some agreement between the two departments to govern distribution of fish from the Miles City Pond Cultural Station. He said the original agreement was that the Bureau of Fisheries should deliver one-half the fish taken to the Fish and Game Department, and plant one-half of their quota in Montana. The Bureau of Fisheries now contends that the federal government has placed more money into the station, and is entitled to more fish.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "Before any decision in the matter is made, I move that Mr. MacDonald, superintendent of state fisheries, submit a statement at the next meeting of the commission of investment and maintenance expenses incurred in the Miles City Pond Cultural Station by the federal and state departments; also to secure a statement of the distribution of all fish planted in Montana taken from the station; and to secure the number of fish that have been planted in Montana by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries from stations outside the state, as well as the number of fish and eggs taken from this station by the Bureau of Fisheries and shipped to points outside the state." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

Mr. Hill advised that the deputy at the Miles City station, J. H. Chartrand,

has also been acting as deputy game warden; and that there is enough work for two men.

Mr. Foster advised that when the fish go up Spring creek, a tributary to the Madison, to spawn, there is quite a little fishing, and asked the commission to assist the Bureau of Fisheries in their work there by closing this stream to fishing during the spawning season, from its mouth to the power plant.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that Spring creek, a tributary to the Madison river, in Madison county, be closed to all fishing from October 1 of each year through May 20 of the following year, both dates inclusive, from its mouth to the power plant, until further order of the commission." Seconded by Mr. Kelly. Carried.

Mr. Foster asked that an agreement be made between the Bureau of Fisheries and the Commission as to the number of loch leven eggs which the department expects from the federal spawn-taking station on the Madison. He said the original agreement was that the state should receive half the eggs taken.

Motion by Mr. Kelly: "I move that Superintendent MacDonald be authorized to secure information as to the number of loch leven eggs taken at the Madison Federal Station, and the number delivered to the state, during 1928-29-30, before any decision is made." Seconded by Mr. Moore. Carried.

State Fish and Game Warden Hill presented the budget prepared in accordance with the order of the commission at the last meeting. Forty per cent of the income is to be spent for fisheries work, 60 per cent is to be spent for all other work, including administrative expense, law enforcement, MONTANA WILD LIFE, publicity, the game farm, office supplies, and other necessities. A survey of the expenditures of the next eight months was made, and it was decided that expenditures must be curbed.

Motion by Mr. Brown: "I move that we dispense with the services of B. F. Gerry, as educational secretary, beginning October 1, 1931, and that he be instructed to return all files, correspondence, films, and other state property which he may now have, to the secretary." Seconded by Mr. Kelly. Carried.

Motion by Mr. Brown: "I move that we discontinue the publication of MONTANA WILD LIFE, on account of the present financial condition of the Fish and Game Fund." Motion lost for want of a second.

Motion by Mr. Brown: "I move that we secure the services of a new editor for MONTANA WILD LIFE, to also act as publicity manager." Seconded by Mr. Wilson. A poll of the vote showed that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brown voted "yes." Mr. Kelly, Mr. Moore and Chairman Marlowe voted "no." Motion lost.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that Floyd L. Smith be directed to start an active subscription campaign for MONTANA WILD LIFE, and that he do whatever is possible to increase the subscriptions to the magazine." Sec-



onded by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Brown voted "no." Motion carried.

Mr. Moore advised that he had held a public hearing in Billings September 8, in regard to the petition received by the commission for the creation of a game preserve in Pioneer Park, Yellowstone county; and that no one appeared to protest.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "It appearing to the commission that a proper petition has heretofore been received for the creation of a game preserve in Yellowstone county, and that a proper public hearing, as required by law, has heretofore been held in this matter, and that there has been no protest, I move that we, the State Fish and Game Commission of Montana, do hereby proclaim and create this preserve as a game preserve of Montana, to be known as the 'Pioneer Park Song and Upland Bird Preserve,' in the following described territory, to-wit:

The Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty-nine (29), the South Half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of Section Thirty (30), the West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Section Thirty-two (32), all of Section Thirty-one (31), with the exception of the West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section 31, or 20 acres running north from Grand Avenue, in Billings, Montana, to the north line of the Holiday property, the West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Section Thirty-six (36), and all of Section Thirty-five (35), in Township One (1), North of Range Twenty-six (26) East, all of which is in Yellowstone county, Montana;

and the above described property, known as the Pioneer Park Song and Upland Bird Preserve, shall be governed as a bird and game preserve of Montana, wherein it shall be unlawful to carry or discharge firearms, except when permit has been granted by the state game warden to carry and discharge firearms thereon for the purpose of destroying predatory animals and birds. The secretary shall be instructed to immediately post and publish the proper notices of this order." Seconded by Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Moore reported that he attended the Drought Relief meeting at Billings, as an authorized representative of the Fish and Game Department.

Chairman Marlowe asked the commission if it intended having an open season on marten this year, during the trapping season. Many inquiries are now being made.

Motion by Mr. Marlowe: "I move that we open the season to the trapping of marten during the regular trapping season, December 1, 1931, to April 15, 1932, both dates inclusive, under a trapper's license." Seconded by Mr. Moore and Mr. Wilson. Carried.

Mr. MacDonald advised that the Indian Agency officials at Browning will give him the right to take spawn from brook trout on the reservation, if the trout, after the spawn are taken, are turned over to the Indians. As conditions are at present, the brook trout will not bite when the Indians fish for them, and they are of no benefit, and

Outdoor Ethics Code

By Seth E. Gordon

YOUR outdoor manners tell the world what you are when at home.

What belongs to the public isn't your own—play fair.

Respect the property of rural residents—ask before using it.

Save fences, close gates and bars, go around planted fields.

Do your shooting only where absolutely safe—see clearly before pulling the trigger.

Respect the law—take enough legal fish and game to eat, then quit.

Protect public health—keep springs and streams clean.

Clean up your camp and don't litter the highways with trash.

Carelessness with fires is a crime against humanity—prevent them.

Leave flowers and shrubs for others to enjoy—help keep outdoor America beautiful.

Agency officials would like to plant some other specie of fish in the waters.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that Mr. MacDonald be authorized to look over this proposition, and that he have power to act as he sees fit." Seconded by Mr. Wilson. Carried.

J. F. Hendricks, superintendent of the State Game Farm, reported that he will have to buy about 60 Chinese pheasant roosters for new blood at the game farm, and stated that there is a man who has been raising pheasants at Deer Lodge, who has about 225 birds he wishes to sell for \$250. He said the Butte and Anaconda Anglers Clubs are willing to donate \$75 each for this purchase, and the department will have to pay but \$100 for the 225 birds. Sixty of the male pheasants could then be taken from these birds and placed in the game farm for new brood stock, while 60 male birds could be taken from the game farm and planted with the other birds, in places specified by the Anaconda and Butte clubs. In this manner, the department would secure 60 birds for brood stock at a low price, the Butte and Anaconda Gun Clubs would be receiving department cooperation, and the 225 birds would be planted in Montana.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that Mr. Hendricks and Commissioner Kelly be authorized to purchase these 225 birds in cooperation with the Butte and Anaconda clubs, at a cost of not more than \$100 to the department, and that 60 male pheasants be placed at the game farm for brood stock." Seconded by Mr. Wilson. Carried.

Mr. Hendricks asked, and was granted, a three weeks leave, to go to a sanitarium in an effort to cure his rheumatism. He will not leave the game farm until the work at hand has been completed.

Mr. Hendricks asked permission to buy a few Chukar partridges to raise as an experiment at the game farm. He said the cost is about \$10 each but that they are a fine bird for liberation in

Montana, should he be successful in raising them.

Motion by Mr. Moore: "I move that Mr. Hendricks arrange to get a few of these birds for the game farm, the purchase to be made next spring." Seconded by Mr. Brown. Carried.

Hungarian Is Haughty Hubby

THE cock Hungarian partridge is one hubby who will fight for his wife for the honor of being nursemaid to his children. The mothering instinct is so highly developed in the male of this game bird, which is being imported to this country in thousands by many state conservation departments, that mating "Huns" often have hectic conubial days ending in tragedy or divorce, with the cock strutting proudly away with the offspring.

Experiments are being made with them at the State Game farm at Warm Springs.

This marital secret of the partridge family is a big reason the bird is increasing in America. It enables the young birds to survive even if the mother meets with some accident, and also causes the female to bring forth two broods in a season, in a vain attempt to rear more loyal youngsters.

But the lady has her day prior to matrimonial disillusionment. Unlike the female of some species, she makes no coy effort to conceal the fact that she is the chooser, but selects the lover she prefers whether he likes it or not. And the game farm keepers have found that if they try to sell her on the idea of a mate not to her liking, that unlucky swain is fortunate to escape with his neck.

After the birds have mated in the spring, however, and the female has laid her nest of approximately 23 eggs—an accomplishment at which even this motherly male can boast no special ability, the cock insists on incubating the eggs. Should the mother bird leave her nest, he takes possession, and it is often quite a task for the female to drive him off again.

As soon as the young hatch out, the cock commences calling in his most coaxing manner, and soon all the chicks have deserted their mother to nestle under his wing.

This often brings warm family discussion, but usually ends with the mother contenting herself with a second brood.

STATE ANGLES FOR ANGLERS

Does fishing appeal to the gambling impulse? Whether or no, California is preparing to gamble in fishing—for gamblers who also fish. Since Nevada, next door, recently enacted its "wide open" gambling laws, the California conservation department has been making arrangements to welcome increased fishing activities on its side of the line, as well as protect wild life from a heavy concentration of travelers.



California Quail Thrive In Montana

By Floyd L. Smith



ALIFORNIA quail, top-knotted grey foxes of the field, have been successfully reared this year under artificial as well as natural surroundings at the State Game farm, and exper-

iments conducted by Superintendent J. F. Hendricks demonstrate that the foxy flier will at no late date become a favorite with Montana sportsmen.

Shortly after the Game farm was established at Warm Springs by the State Fish and Game Department about two years ago, several pairs of California quail were secured for breeding purposes. They hatched their broods. This spring a dozen pairs were released about one mile from the Game farm along the banks of Warm Springs creek. The liberated birds have multiplied in much the same manner as described by Ellis Parker Butler in "Pigs is Pigs."

Just a few days ago Superintendent Hendricks was given a striking demonstration of the manner in which they are increasing, when two pairs which had hatched several broods during the season after being liberated, returned to the game farm with 75 youngsters trooping around them.

Quail confined in pens at the farm are constantly calling. The liberated birds could not resist the call and returned to their original home. Not content with remaining on the outside of the wire, the wily birds searched around the pens, found a hole where a gopher had dug beneath the bottom board and then proudly led their youngsters through the hole into the wire enclosure. Here they were found by Superintendent Hendricks, counted, inspected and a half-dozen retained for further experiments.

Early in September another mother quail was found nesting outside the enclosure at the farm, hatching her third brood for the season. She was mothering 17 eggs with the papa quail waiting a few feet away ready to care for the little fellows when they broke through the eggshells.

The California quail is also known in many localities as the Valley quail, Top-knot quail, Helmet quail, and California



California Quail

partridge. Its length is about 11 inches. The males are ashy brown, slaty blue and tawny with chestnut patch. Females are ashy brown. Both sexes have the head adorned with a glossy black crest, narrow at the base and gradually widening into gracefully curving plumes.

Edward Howe Forbush, ornithologist of note, has prepared an interesting description of these game birds, which promise to become popular among Montana sportsmen. In the Nature Lovers' Library Mr. Forbush writes in part as follows:

"The California quail—elegant, graceful and lovely—is one of the liveliest of all American game birds. During daylight it is in motion most of the time, and even when settled quietly on a stump or fence, its head and eyes are constantly moving that it may catch the first glimpse of enemies. Although it often seems tame and confiding during the closed season, it leads the hunter a merry chase after the shooting season begins and its habits of sprinting and long distance running are likely to baffle any but well trained dogs.

"It is known commonly in California as the Valley quail, to distinguish it from the Mountain quail of the higher lands. * * * No bird perhaps has a more varied or pleasing language. If there is such a thing as bird talk, this bird surely is an accomplished conversationalist. The hunter soon learns to know the meaning of some of its notes. There is a common scolding call resembling the crowing of a cock, something like ka-ka-kao. Some assert that the bird is merely swearing in Spanish. Caraho! Its calls vary. One has been rendered knk-knk-ka or kuck-kuck-ke, but coo-coo-coo with the accent strongly on the second syllable, pitched higher than the others, represents well the call most commonly heard. Hunters translate it into various phrases which it seems to imitate, such as "Cut it out," "Cut me too," "Oh go way," and so forth, but these imaginative rendi-

tious hardly hint at the expressive powers of the quail's language which may be heard at its best when the young and old are gathered in flocks together.

"In the spring, when the female sets on the nest, the male is attentive and watchful. His cry as he occupies some elevated perch nearby on stump, rock or fence, shows that he is on guard. The little chicks exhibit their inherited liveliness soon after they leave the egg and have been seen to run away and hide from sudden danger with pieces of their natal shell still sticking to their backs. They are little striped, downy, bobby things with trifling top-knots. As they grow older the families gather until in early fall they assemble in "packs," usually not far from some spring or other water where they can drink and bathe.

"It is believed that they post sentinels, after the fashion of crows, especially when the flock is feeding or dusting near a road or passing over rough ground where cover is scattered. One bird then takes an elevated position and remains on watch until relieved by another. The sentinel is frequently changed. In the flocking season a quail perched in full view is a sign that the flock is near at hand.

"The little company is easily startled, a sudden motion, a falling leaf, the snapping of a twig or the rustling caused by a dog, is enough to set them scurrying. When suddenly alarmed they are likely to rise and fly in all directions, but perhaps more often they will skulk and run, fast and far. When the flock is alarmed, its members give the danger signal, a loud whispering sound such as may be made by blowing the breath suddenly between the teeth. This begins a rapid extended scoot through the underbrush.

"This quail has decreased much in numbers since the latter part of the last century. Where thousands once lived, now only hundreds can be found. It has been killed for the market by ruthless hunters. It is a feeder on insect life but in California has cultivated a taste for the juice of the grapes."

(Please turn to page 15)



Chinese Pheasants at the State Game Farm



Pen of Mongolian Pheasant Cocks

Montana Fish and



Game Commission

W. A. BROWN, Great Falls..Commissioner

JOS. L. KELLY, Anaconda....Commissioner

W. K. MOORE, Billings....Commissioner

E.A.WILSON, Livingston..Commissioner

T. N. MARLOWE, Missoula, *Chairman*

R. H. HILL, Helena, *State Fish and Game Warden, Secretary*

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SAVING THE FISH

(Editorial from The Great Falls Leader)

COMMENDABLE is the work being done by a local business man, A. C. Baumgartner, head of the Great Falls Sporting Goods company, in the conservation of fish. Mr. Baumgartner has spent much of his time this summer at no expense to the public looking after rearing ponds and in other activity in the interests of the ever growing army of anglers. With streams going dry, it has been a hard season for the finny tribe and he is known to have been largely instrumental in saving more than one situation in which large numbers of them were threatened with destruction.

Some might say that Mr. Baumgartner has a selfish purpose in all this, by virtue of the business in which he is engaged; as to that he will admit that he expects some of the bread he is thus casting upon the waters to return to him. On the other hand, Andy Baumgartner is the kind of man who might be expected to engage in just the kind of work he is doing though he were not selling fishing tackle. He is in love with hunting, fishing and the out of doors and has been since a small boy. These are his hobbies and he instinctively wants to see the wild life preserved for the enjoyment of sportsmen.

There are many who talk about things which should be done to conserve this great resource but comparatively few who go out and do them. Fortunately, however, there is in Great Falls a pretty good sized group of actual workers. Mr. Baumgartner is in that class. He does not sit idly by waiting for others to volunteer.

The secret of a winning game is knowing when to jerk.—Uncle John.

GRIZZLY BEAR IS DISAPPEARING

THE great grizzly bear was the only big game animal to lose ground in the national forests of the United States during 1930, according to the latest wild game "census" announced by the forest service. Counts and estimates revealed a big game population of more than a million, an increase of 9 per cent over the preceding year. Moose, mountain sheep, mountain goats and antelope, still comparatively rare, and headed toward extinction until recent years, again show slight gains, while a slight increase of bears in Alaska national parks offsets losses in some of the states.

Black and brown bears are still found over wide areas from coast to coast, 50,000 living in national forests. But grizzly bears, the largest species in the states, again decreased, the "census" showed. They have disappeared from national forests of California. Only one remained in Utah. The entire grizzly population, exclusive of Alaska, was placed at 870.

SPORTSMEN THANK FIRE FIGHTERS

SPORTSMEN of Montana, alert to conserve fish and game resources of the state, are deeply appreciative of endeavors being put forth by the forest service and thousands of heroic employees, in battling flames which are eating their way through great stands of timber in Montana and the west. Feathered game and fur bearers, bird life and big game are denizens of these forests and for them the sportsmen of the state are waging an incessant warfare. Lye created by wood ashes falling into streams likewise causes destruction of game fish.

At the Lewistown meeting of the State Fish and Game Commission, official entry was made of the appreciation of the department and Chairman Thomas N. Marlowe of Missoula addressed the following letter to Major Evan W. Kelley, United States forester at Missoula:

"Realizing the very efficient and helpful work which the Forest Service is doing this year in the way of preventing forest fires and exterminating those which we have, the Fish and Game Commission of this state went on record at its meeting held at Lewistown, Aug. 15, as appreciating this work, and instructed me to write you complimenting your department. We greatly appreciate what is being done and realize its importance to the wild life of this and neighboring states, and want you to know that your efforts in this respect are very satisfactory to us."

The reply of Major Kelly follows:

"I thank you for your heartening letter. The boys this year, I believe, have established a record for speed of attack and effectiveness of suppression action on the large crop of forest fires that has befallen this region. It is gratifying to know that their accomplishment has been recognized by the Fish and Game Commission of Montana. I know the organization will appreciate your encouraging letter which I lay before our men in the columns of our house organ. We are hoping against hope that the season may end soon. Many of our most experienced men are becoming greatly fatigued and some of them have gone down under the strain. How much longer the remainder can stand it is a matter of grave speculation among us, but you may rest assured that the boys are going to keep at the fight as long as they have an ounce of fighting strength left."

It's easy to understand the fascination of Wall Street if you have ever dropped a nickel in a telephone slot and gotten back two dimes.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS LARGEST GAME KILL

PENNSYLVANIA has awakened during the past few years to the fact that she has too many deer. The following report of the game killed during the 1930 hunting season gives some idea of conditions in that state:

Elk, 5; male deer, 20,115; antlerless deer, 5,979; bear, 707; rabbits, 3,068,019; hares, 20,602; squirrels, 456,523; raccoons, 48,190; wild turkeys, 2,374; ruffed grouse, 83,787; ringneck pheasants, 251,362; bob white quail, 152,958; woodcock and other shore birds, 71,402; water fowl, 63,784; blackbirds, 250,035. The total weight of game killed amounted to 5,884 tons.

When Pennsylvania's Board of Game Commissioners was appointed in 1896, deer were so rare in Pennsylvania that the appearance of one of these fleet-footed creatures caused considerable comment. The above report is conclusive evidence of what can be accomplished with an efficient warden force and prudent legislation. Game wardens alone cannot be held accountable for increase or decrease in our game supply. Education and the creating of a sentiment for conservation, together with efficient wardens and proper legislation will bring results.



COUNT DEER AND ELK IN MONTANA

FOR the first time in the history of wild life conservation in Montana, the State Fish and Game Department is making plans to prepare a count of all elk and deer legitimately killed within the confines of the state during the approaching season on big game.

Legislative action taken by the last Montana assembly authorized the issuance of separate big game licenses equipped with deer and elk tags. The tag must be attached to the animal immediately after it is bagged and must remain on the carcass as proof that the meat was legally taken.

In addition to the two tags, the license contains a return postal card addressed to the State Fish and Game Department at Helena, which the license holder is required by law to fill out and mail on or before January 1, 1932.

Spaces are provided on the postal card for information regarding the county where the deer or elk was killed, the date killed, the sex of the animal, whether killed on a forest reserve, the condition of the range and other data. When these cards have been returned to headquarters at Helena a compilation will be completed which will provide interesting information to sportsmen and conservationists. The results will show the number of deer killed in each Montana county, the number killed on forest reserves, the total kill of elk and the counties in which they were killed as well as other information.

The total figures will eliminate controversy regarding excessive kills in one area and a shortage in others and will enable members of the State Fish and Game Commission to take action based on authoritative information.

Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.—Channing.

HUNTERS URGED TO SPORT TOGS OF BRIGHT HUE

WITH hunting seasons approaching, game officials are issuing the warning that today hunters are often in as great danger as the game they hunt. Last season several states reported a record toll of deaths and injuries among hunters due to an increasing number of amateurs in the ranks and the sometimes crowded condition of huntable areas, especially on holidays.

Commissioner John H. Ross of the Missouri Game and Fish Department has pointed out that of the 40 persons fatally injured while hunting last season, 30 were killed by their own or others' firearms—four of their own carelessness in crawling through fences.

Hunters are being advised to handle their guns with great care, to hold their fire until they are positive they see what they think they see, to steer clear of the amateurish trick of shooting at moving brush, to be careful of forest fire and to dress distinctively in hunting togs of bright color, preferably red or white.

Last year several hunters died of starvation and exposure after being lost. Game officials, quoting experts in woods lore, advise that the first and most important thing for a person to remember when he believes himself lost is to stop where he is, compose himself, and calmly try to orient himself and then find his way out. Where the points of the compass are unknown, it is always safe to locate a stream and follow it down, as any moving bit of water will finally lead to human habitation. If not confident of his ability to find his way out he should build a fire and arrange himself as comfortably as possible, discharge his gun at intervals, and wait for friends to come to his rescue.

EASY WAY TO PROVE BIG FISH YARNS

HOW anglers may prove their fish stories to the folks back home without depending on cameras—which nobody believes any more—has been discovered by the California conservation department.

"A trout fisherman can keep his catch in perfect condition for days in camp and during long journeys if he follows this simple method," the department has announced. "Clean each fish as soon as possible and hang it up to dry thoroughly. Then wrap it in silk paper, roll in a dry sack or piece of burlap, and wrap again. The extreme outer wrapping may be damp. Keep in a cool place, away from the air, and do not open until the fish is to be used. Such bundles can be shipped in a box with ice for thousands of miles."

BEAUTY HINT IS PROOF OF OUTDOOR AGE

IF a beauty hint outlined recently by the woman's page of a metropolitan daily should impress the women as it apparently did conservationists, a strange and wondrous sight might be seen over the wide and auto-lined expanse of vacationing areas.

"Instead of running for shelter the next time a soft pattering of rain descends," the complexion expert is quoted as saying, "don old clothes and go for a hike, turning your face up to the heavens, letting the gentle dropping of rain act as a beauty treatment. Snow falling on the face also stimulates circulation and so brings a surge of clean, new blood to the skin surface, improving the complexion wonderfully."

Conservationists present this as proof that America is entering an outdoor age. People are leaving pills and nostrums behind and turning back to nature for health and periods of relaxation from artificial life, as proved by an increasing number of hunters and fishermen, tourists, campers, and fans and players of all outdoor sports. Who knows but what the next adventure in reversion may not be a view of up-to-date females "singing in the rain" for their complexions?

Do a thing indifferently and none will rebuke you. Do it differently and you'll have the whole world about your ears.

THE TRUE TEST OF A MAN

THE place to take the true measure of a man is not the forum or the field, not the market place or the amen corner, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you may judge whether he is imp or angel, king or cur, hero or humbug. I care not what the world says of him; whether it crown him with bay, or pelt him with bad eggs; I care never a copper what his reputation or religion may be; if his babes dread his home-coming and his better half has to swallow her heart every time she has to ask for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays night and morn till he's black in the face, and howls hallelujah till he shakes the eternal hills. But if his children rush to the front gate to greet him, and love's own sunshine illuminates the face of his wife when she hears his footfall, you may take it for granted that he is true gold, for his home's a heaven, and the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God. I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the whole he-world than the contempt of his wife; who would rather call anger to the eyes of a king than fear to the face of a child.—William Cowper Brann.

A criminal never came out of the woods, but is bred on the hot pavements.

BOY SCOUTS ARE HONORARY WARDENS

ANATIONAL movement is afoot to educate American Boy Scouts along the lines of conservation of outdoor wild life, forests, game birds and fish. Montana Scout troops may well follow the example. Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, says that the plan is so sound that he is confident it will spread over the Union.

Each Scout takes the following pledge:

"Upon my honor as a nature guardian, I promise to take care of natural friends—the birds, fish and all useful dumb animals, the flowers, the trees and the forest. I will do my best to protect them from abuse and hard usage.

"I promise not to rob a bird's nest, nor to willfully kill a bird, an animal or a fish in violation of the law, nor to abuse or bully a dumb animal; and I will strive to keep others from doing these things, to the best of my ability. I will endeavor to prove myself a friend to all living things that are harmless.

"I will put out camp fires started by myself or others, and I will do my best to protect forests from destruction because forest fires not only destroy the trees and underbrush, but also burn birds and animals or their nests and dens.

"I will familiarize myself with the game and fish and fire laws of my state so as to be able to govern my conduct and advise others, and in every way possible, I will do my best to protect the inhabitants of the great outdoors."



Sportsmen Gather at Missoula Meeting



THE governing board of the Montana Sportsmen's Association held a special meeting in Missoula September 5 which followed a general meeting held during the morning in the federal building. The morning meeting was called to discuss the shortened waterfowl season and the closing to shooting of two federal bird reservations in Montana. B. F. Gerry, secretary, presided at the morning session. Those in attendance included Paul G. Redington, chairman of the State Fish and Game Commission; L. A. Smith of Lewistown, and Ed Boyes of Libby, members of the governing board of the association and 18 other enthusiastic sportsmen.

Mr. Redington read reports from Canadian officials who have made an extensive survey of the migratory waterfowl situation in Canada and also from officials of several states and members of the Biological Survey who have made a similar study of conditions in the United States. All reports showed a lack of water areas and breeding ducks this year. Due to these conditions the hunting season on waterfowl has been reduced to 30 days in all states, and similar action is expected for all provinces of Canada. President Hoover issued a proclamation on August 25 regarding the changes to be made in the United States.

Due to a misunderstanding, complaints were heard immediately after the issuance of the order reducing the season to 30 days and the closing of the Nine Pipe and Pablo reclamation reservoirs in Montana. Those in attendance at the meeting appeared satisfied after having explained to them the reasons for shortening the season and the advantages that would result. A motion was carried to uphold the present order and not enter protests:

In 26 of the northern states, including Montana, the one-month season will be from Oct. 1 to October 31. In Florida the season will be from Nov. 20 to Dec. 19. The season has not been set for Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. In all other states it will be from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15. Hunting on the opening day will start at noon in all states. It was at first thought that the southern states were receiving a more favorable season but upon investigation it was found that Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 offers the best hunting in practically all of the southern states and the hunters had asked for a season to conform to these dates.

The Secretary of Agriculture has revoked orders that heretofore permitted hunting on federal bird reservations at Salt river, Arizona; Big lake, Arkansas; Tule lake, California; Deer flat, Idaho; Nine Pipe and Pablo, Montana; Rio Grande, New Mexico, and Cold Springs, Oregon. This action, officials of the

Beaver Trapping Applications Due

MONTANA land owners whose property is being damaged by activities of beaver are required by law to make application for trapping permits not later than Nov. 30, in order that a proper inspection of the premises may be made by deputy game wardens, according to Robert H. Hill, state fish and game warden. In 1930 a total of 526 beaver trapping permits were issued and thus far in 1931 only seven have been granted. The permits automatically expire on May 1 of the succeeding year. Beaver tags have been attached to 6,779 skins thus far this year, according to the check made by Jack W. Carney, assistant game warden, who is in charge of this work. The total in 1930 reached 8,692. During the 10 years preceding 1931, tags have been attached to a total of 60,158 beaver skins taken from Montana waters. If these hides were given a commercial value of \$20 each, the total wealth in beaver fur alone in 10 years would have reached \$1,203,160.

Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture explained, was because of the drought emergency confronting wild ducks and geese.

Of the 81 reservations established by executive orders and placed under the administration of the Biological Survey, these eight are the only ones on parts of which hunting has been permitted. The new series of refuges being established under the migratory bird conservation act of 1929 will be inviolate sanctuaries on which hunting will not be permitted after they are under the administration of the Biological Survey.

Although the closing of Nine Pipe and Pablo reservations will work a hardship on some hunters, Mr. Redington said, it must be remembered that they have been receiving a special privilege for several years by being allowed to hunt on these areas. If conditions are favorable next year every effort will be made to have these areas again opened to hunting.

Mr. Redington made a survey of the Bison range near Dixon, Montana, and the Nine Pipe and Pablo reservations while at Missoula. He left for Great Falls to confer with Congressman Scott Leavitt and Great Falls sportsmen on the Benton lake bird sanctuary. At Great Falls he was the guest at a banquet.

Mr. Marlowe pointed out that the Missoula club has done considerable work around Nine Pipe in planting feed for waterfowl and upland birds, poisoning gophers and other predatory animals as well as patrolling the area. He asked for assistance from the Biological Survey in this work and was assured by Mr. Redington that every assistance possible would be given.

Due to the unusually hazardous fire situation in the national forests, R. F.

Hammatt, in charge of Public Relations for this district, asked all sportsmen to lend their cooperation in helping to prevent forest fires this fall during the hunting seasons. B. F. Gerry, secretary of the Montana Sportsmen's Association, assured Mr. Hammatt that the association would make a statewide appeal.

Those attending the meeting of the governing board of the Montana Sportsmen's Association were Glen A. Smith, chairman; L. A. Smith of Lewistown, Ed Boyes of Libby, and B. F. Gerry of Missoula, secretary.

Three members of the governing board were present with four absent. The absentees were Dr. W. M. Copenhaver of Helena, A. H. Croonquist of Red Lodge, Dr. J. H. Garberson of Miles City, and Fred B. Williams of Bozeman.

The activities of the association and general conditions were discussed and some new activities outlined. An effort is being made to organize sportsmen's clubs in 200 towns in Montana. It is hoped that there will be at least 75 active clubs affiliated with the state association by May 1, 1932. Over 30 clubs are affiliated at the present time, which is a large increase over 1930.

The association is making an effort to have several million acres of public domain lands in the state set aside for refuges and public fishing, hunting and recreational purposes.

Although the dates have not been definitely set it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association early in December. This meeting will be held in some town in the central part of the state.

Coyote Invades Alaska Grounds

A furred invasion which has been creeping steadily northward across Alaska, killing and scattering herds of reindeer, caribou and wild sheep, and plundering the catch of trappers, is expected to reach and overrun the great migratory waterfowl breeding grounds on the Bering sea coast.

Coyotes, pursued as pests in the United States and Canada, spread into Alaska a comparatively few years ago and in spite of a war declared against them in 1927 are still widening their frontiers of destruction, according to W. H. Terhune, executive officer at Washington of the Alaska Game Commission.

First entering the Territory from Canada through the White river section, the animals last year were reported to be almost within striking distance of the northern breeding range of ducks and geese, where officials fear they can do enormous damage.



Trout From Montana's Fish Factories



MILLIONS of game fish are being liberated in streams, lakes, brooks and reservoirs of Montana by trained crews of fish culturists employed by the State Fish and Game Department at the battery of 14 hatcheries. This annual distribution of game fish is now well under way and will be continued until the available supply is exhausted. Thousands of young trout will be retained in rearing ponds for liberation next spring. Efforts are constantly being put forth by the department to rear larger fish for liberation, the trout then being better equipped to ward off their natural enemies. The following review of activities thus far during the season does not include the fish liberated during September.

BIG TIMBER

THIRTEEN Montana counties within range of the oxygen equipped trucks of the state fish hatchery at Big Timber have been stocked with a total of 2,724,690 game fish fingerlings during the 1931 season thus far, according to reports to the department. The work is continuing as rapidly as these trucks and the trained staff of the hatchery can operate. The total distribution thus far shows 304,570 natives, 512,000 rainbow trout, 398,800 brook trout, 1,410,945 Loch Leven and 98,375 salmon. The Big Timber hatchery is one of the largest in the battery of 14 game fish factories maintained and operated by the department to keep pace with inroads being made on Montana waters by thousands of resident and visiting anglers.

Thousands of four and five-inch native black spotted trout are among the fish planted, it being the policy of the department to hold fingerlings in rearing ponds as long as possible so that they may attain proper size before being released to combat their natural enemies.

The fish distribution by counties from the Big Timber hatchery, thus far in 1931, follows:

Stillwater County: Southworth's pond, 80,000 rainbow; West Rosebud lake No. 1, 40,000 rainbow; Brunger's pond, 40,000 rainbow; West Rosebud lake No. 2, 40,000 rainbow; Emerald lake, 40,000 rainbow, 8,500 five-inch natives; West Rosebud lake, 6,500 five-inch natives; Fidler creek, 25,500 natives; Fish Tail creek, 30,000 natives; East Fidler creek, 13,000 natives; West Fidler creek, 8,500 natives; East Rosebud, 23,500 natives.

Sweet Grass County: Iverson's pond, 60,000 natives; Otter creek, 60,000 natives; Chrome Springs, 26,000 natives; Fleming Spring creek, 5,000 natives; Four Mile Spring creek, 5,000 natives; Newpalmer pond, 40,000 rainbow; Busha pond, 40,000 rainbow; Busha springs, 40,000 rainbow; Bruffy pond,

40,000 rainbow; Cottle pond, 40,000 rainbow; Yellowstone slough, 10,000 rainbow; Cremer lake, 21,600 brook trout; Contact ponds, 13,600 natives; Rein lake, 45,800 salmon.

Carbon County: Lake creek, 50,000 rainbow; Mirror lake, 12,000 rainbow; Rock Creek lakes, 20,000 brook trout; Duke lake, 25,000 brook trout; Blue Water creek, 60,000 brook; Hell Roaring lake, 25,000 brook trout.

Rosebud County: Otter creek, 20,400 Eastern brook trout; Pumpkin creek, 3,600 brook.

Gallatin County: South Fork of the Madison river, 160,000 Loch Leven; Heben lake, 160,000 Loch Leven.

Golden Valley County: Swimming Woman creek, 21,600 brook trout.

Wheatland County: Sawmill creek, 20,000 Loch Leven; Roberts creek, 40,000 Loch Leven; American Fork, 85,000 Loch Leven; Milton creek, 85,000 Loch Leven; Musselshell sloughs, 145,000 Loch Leven.

Broadwater County: Missouri sloughs, 21,600 Eastern brook trout and 45,800 salmon; Meeker lake, 7,135 salmon.

Fergus County: Cottonwood creek, 15,000 brook; Casino creek, 15,000 brook trout; East Fork of Spring creek, 30,000 brook.

Lewis and Clark County: Hauser lake, 64,000 Loch Leven; Spokane creek, 96,000 Loch Leven; Holter lake, 160,000 Loch Leven; Hauser lake, 160,000 Loch Leven.

Musselshell County: Flatwillow creek, 60,000 brook trout.

Big Horn County: Warman creek, 60,000 brook trout.

GREAT FALLS

MORE than one million game fish have been distributed this season in 12 counties from the State Hatchery at Great Falls, for the maintenance and improvement of angling for sportsmen of Cascade and adjoining counties. The distribution to September shows the liberation of 691,719 rainbow trout, 155,000 black spotted natives, 281,400 brook trout, 46,374 salmon, and 269,270 Loch Leven, bringing the total to 1,443,763 with the work still continuing.

Of this total, 384,054 game fish have been liberated in Cascade county with the remainder released in streams which are fished by anglers of Great Falls and its tributary territory. The distribution by counties is shown as follows:

Cascade County: Missouri river, 219,270 Loch Leven; Bear's lake, 10,374 salmon; Little Otter creek, 8,000 brook; Box Elder creek, 8,000 brook; Otter creek, 8,000 brook; Little Muddy, 16,000 brook. Three plants were made on request of the Great Falls chapter of the Izaak Walton League, 8,400 brook being liberated in Belt creek, 16,000 brook in Sheep creek, and 40,000 rainbow in Ound and Elk creeks.

Pondera County: Lake Francis, 245,-

000 rainbow two inches long; Mad Plume lake, 9,000 salmon; Horn lake, 9,000 salmon; Birch creek, 40,000 rainbow.

Phillips County: Horseshoe lake, 60,000 brook; 66,000 rainbow.

Teton County: Teton river, 41,000 rainbow; Choteau rearing pond, 50,000 rainbow; Upper Birch creek, 30,000 rainbow.

Toole County: Devon reservoir, 48,000 brook.

Judith Basin County: Arrow creek, 8,000 brook.

Fergus County: Arrow and Davis creeks, 7,000 brook.

Hill County: Cowan's reservoir, 40,000 brook, 30,000 rainbow; Lohman reservoir, 16,000 brook; Staff's reservoir, 30,000 rainbow.

Liberty County: Sage creek reservoir, 10,000 brook.

Glacier County: Mission lake, 9,000 salmon and 40,000 rainbow; rearing pond South Fork of Milk river, 41,000 natives; Merchants lake, 9,000 salmon; Willow creek, 16,000 brook; Flatiron creek, 16,000 brook.

Lewis and Clark County: Dearborn rearing pond, 24,800 rainbow; Upper Sun river and its tributaries, 72,000 rainbow; Falls creek, 40,000 natives; Hannan gulch creek, 40,000 rainbow. The upper Sun river is a fishing area favored by Great Falls sportsmen.

Chouteau County: Shonkin creek, 16,500 natives; Highwood creek, 16,500 natives.

SOMERS

EFFORTS of Montana's State Fish and Game Department to keep popular trout waters of western Montana, favored by anglers from Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, stocked with a sufficient supply to keep pace with inroads, are reflected in the reports of game fish and eyed eggs distributed thus far this season from the State Hatchery at Somers. This plant is one of the principal links in the chain of 14 hatcheries maintained by the department. Thus far during the 1931 season a total of 1,068,700 game fish and eyed eggs have been distributed from this hatchery in the waters of six counties. This total includes 520,000 native fingerlings and eyed eggs, 193,700 rainbow, 145,000 Chinook salmon, 60,000 bass and 150,000 sockeye salmon.

Lake Ronan, gleaming little gem of the Montana mountains, which is the goal of hundreds of residents and visiting anglers, many of them arriving by airplane, has again received its annual stocking. Thus far a total of 47,400 rainbow, 120,000 sockeye salmon, and a goodly number of Chinook salmon have been liberated there. Mountain lakes in the vicinity have likewise been stocked with fighting salmon. To insure a supply of game fish in future



MONTANA WILD LIFE



years, eyed eggs have been packed on horses to waters in high altitudes.

The distribution thus far from the Somers hatchery, follows:

Flathead County: Spring creek, 135,000 natives and 8,000 rainbow; Collins creek, 8,000 rainbow; Trumbull creek, 30,000 rainbow; Brown's creek, 30,000 rainbow; Reamy pond, 60,000 natives; Murray lake, 30,000 rainbow; Forest service, 40,000 rainbow; Bernard creek, 75,000 natives; headwaters of Flathead river above Spotted Bear falls, 200,000 eyed native trout eggs distributed by forest service rangers; Logan creek, 50,000 eyed native eggs; Blain lake, 40,000 chinook salmon and 30,000 sock-eye salmon; Spencer lake, 10,000 chinook salmon; Skyles lake, 10,000 chinook salmon.

Lake County: Lake Ronan, 47,400 rainbow, 120,000 sockeye salmon; Kicking Horse reservoir, 61 adult small-mouth bass; Forest service distribution, 20,000 rainbow.

Lincoln County: Loon lake, 20,000 chinook salmon; Murphy lake, 30,000 chinook salmon; Loon lake at Happy's Inn, 15,000 chinook salmon.

Ravalli County: Lake Como, 50,000 large-mouth bass.

Glacier County: Lake near Browning, 10,000 large-mouth bass.

HAMILTON

DISTRIBUTION of game fish fingerlings from the Hamilton hatchery has reached a total of 1,065,000 thus far this season. The total includes 990,000 natives and 75,000 rainbow trout. The crop from the Hamilton fish factory has thus far been distributed in Ravalli, Missoula and Mineral counties, as follows:

Ravalli County: Daley's lake, 50,000 rainbow; West Fork, 50,000 rainbow, 50,000 natives; Boll Crossing, 8,000 natives; Horseshoe slough, 8,000 natives; Smith slough, 58,000 natives; West Fork of Alta creek, 8,000 natives; Over Witch, 8,000 natives; East Fork, 8,000 natives; Grantsdale slough, 8,000 natives; Little Sleeping Child creek, 25,000 natives; Bitter Root river, 70,000 natives; Hassett slough, 50,000 natives; Dent pond, 3,500 natives; Truman slough, 50,000 natives; Tucker slough, 50,000 natives; Riverside, 50,000 natives; Wetzsteon creek, 50,000 natives, and Blodgett creek, 25,000 natives.

Missoula County: 134,000 natives sent to Missoula hatchery and 1,500 natives planted in Missoula rearing pond.

Mineral County: Hoodoo lake, 100,000 natives; Trail lake, 100,000 natives; Trail creek, 100,000 natives.

GOLDEN TROUT

MONTANA'S State Fish and Game Department, ever alert to maintain the supply of wild life in the Treasure State, is experimenting with the production of California Golden trout in the crystal, cold waters of western Montana. A plant of 12,000 California Golden trout has been completed in Lincoln county, the eggs having been hatched under departmental supervision at the Libby hatchery. Constant tests will be made to ascertain the

progress of the trout. The federal bureau of fisheries is likewise making a series of experiments with the Golden trout in Montana waters.

Reports to the department from the Station creek hatchery at Polson, show that Flathead lake has been stocked with 96,814 natives and 209,680 rainbow in addition to the 875,000 whitefish fry from the Missoula hatchery.

The Red Lodge hatchery has distributed 450,228 natives in Rock creek.

The Lewistown hatchery has distributed 188,800 rainbow in Warm Spring creek and the work is continuing.

The Rock Creek hatchery at Philipsburg has distributed 974,919 natives in Granite county, as follows: Spring creek, 80,800; Flint creek, 32,320; Wyman's slough, 147,200; Little Moose Meadow creek, 73,700; Big Moose Meadow creek, 73,700; Stillwater creek, 36,800; Ross' Fork, 36,800; Medicine lake, 73,600; Willow creek, 20,604; Gillis slough, 48,076; Barr's slough, 68,680; Bones slough, 68,680; Trout creek, 34,340; Copper creek, 54,944; Frog ponds, 13,736; Upper Flint creek, 34,340; Marshall creek, 49,325; Little Fish lake, 13,736; Douglas creek, 13,736.

WARM WATER FISH

DISTRIBUTION of the annual harvest of warm water fish fingerlings from the great pond cultural station at Fort Keigh has been started. State and federal departments are co-operating in the work of stocking reservoirs, lakes and streams with bass, crappies, sunfish and catfish. The majority of the fingerlings will be planted in eastern Montana in waters where trout do not thrive.

The Federal Bureau of Fisheries has provided one of the modern fish cars to make the distribution. The State Fish and Game Department pays the transportation costs. The car has a capacity of 60,000 fish in its 240 tanks, each of which hold 250. K. P. Irwin is the car captain and he is assisted by a trained crew of six men. The car has been engaged in distribution work from the federal hatchery at Bozeman.

THE THINKER

This Month's Cover

MONTANA sportsmen who love the open are turning their attention more and more toward breeding and training of thoroughbred hunting dogs. The trend has been most noticeable during the last several years with the development of Chinese pheasant and Hungarian partridge shooting, made possible by the State Fish and Game Department. This month's cover presents a striking picture of the blooded Llewellyn setter pup owned by Dr. Thomas L. Hawkins of Helena. He is intensely interested in the why and wherefore of the butterfly that has dared to alight near him. The pup is the son of Helen of Berkely, owned by Dr. Beryl C. Shearer of Helena, and Missouri Dash, owned by Guy F. Saunders of Bozeman. His lineage goes back through the famous Mohawk and Whiskaway breeding. The pup is a product of the Intermountain Kennels of Helena.

Montana Mudhen Makes Savory Dish

THE lowly Montana mudhen threatens to invade the sanctified table precincts of the greenhead mallard. Ingenious epicures have discovered that the coot, or mudhen, known to the south as a rice hen, is a savory morsel if properly camouflaged. Hence, with a serious shortage of migratory waterfowl confronting sportsmen this fall, it is possible that many mudhens will find their way to kitchen ovens. In like manner, steps are being taken to provide needy families with buffalo meat from the Yellowstone park herd.

For years the humble mudder has been passed up by hunters for the mallard, pintail, canvasback, red heads and teal. Last year the U. S. Biological Survey called attention to the large coot population that migrated southward from northern lakes and urged sportsmen to reduce these birds by taking a part of their bag in coots. The Izaak Walton League of America has likewise sounded a call urging the killings of coots, rather than the disappearing ducks. These bulletins call attention to the fact that the mudhen is a much maligned bird and makes a delicious table dish when properly prepared.

Chairman T. N. Marlowe of Missoula, head of Montana's State Fish and Game Commission, has received positive evidence that mudhens kill young ducks. This being true, it is well that as many coots be killed and utilized as possible. Nesting and feeding areas for ducks are becoming more restricted each year and the food supply is also diminishing. The number of coots taken is not included in the bag limit of 15 ducks.

Chairman Marlowe submits the two following recipes for cooking the coot:

"Skin the birds and cut off legs and breast. Split breast in two parts. Wash all parts thoroughly in cold water and if desired, soak them a few hours in salt or soda water, but this is not necessary as skinned coot has no strong or unpleasant flavor.

"Roll damp meat in flour and place in frying pan over a slow fire. Cover pan and allow to fry slowly in either bacon grease or lard, or a mixture of both. Keep pan covered and after meat has cooked for about 15 minutes, add a generous lump of butter and continue to cook in covered pan over slow fire until well done."

Another recipe is to skin four or five coots and parboil them about 20 minutes. Put in new water and add four onions quartered, as many potatoes diced, and about two cups of Navy beans that have also been parboiled. Season this highly with red pepper and salt and cook until well done.

In case the above recipes for fried coot or stewed coot do not appeal to you, coots are cooked in much the same manner as ducks and are excellent eating when fat and fed on feed that does not make them strong.



Duck Hunters' Lament

By Lynde S. Catlin
In The Daily Missoulian.

(Editor's Note—By order of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Nine Pipe and Pablo reservoirs have been closed to shooting of migratory waterfowl. These reservoirs have been popular gunning ponds for sportsmen of western Montana.)

By gosh, it's tough!
When all through the summer about all
you've done,
Is just set around and think of the
fun
When you'll drag from its cover the old
scattergun,
En' go shootin' ducks.

En' you'll sit in your blind at the first
crack o' day,
En' wonder if mebbey they're comin'
your way,
En'll give you a chance to git in on the
play,
En' try out your luck.

When along comes a feller and says
"Look here, kid,
"You can't shoot on Nine Pipe, we've
clamped down the lid."
En' all you kin say is "Now look what
you've did."
Ain't that treatin' us rough?

For we know that we've never bagged
more than our share,
We've guarded the limit, shot only
what's fair;
We've been loyal before and we'll stay
on the square.
But, by gosh, it's sure tough!

A REAL FISH STORY

A chap fishing in a well known lake landed one fish and inside was another. Inside this, he discovered by internal investigation, was a third. The contents of the third fish's tummy were a mystery to him. All wadded up. He dried 'em out to see what the third fish had eaten. Finally, he succeeded. In the little fish's stomach was a bit of paper. On it were the words: "Thou Shalt Not Lie." We mention no names.

TOBACCO BRINGS FIRES

"What this country needs most," in the opinion of Henry E. Clepper of the Forest Research Institute of Pennsylvania, "is not a good five-cent cigar, so much as new inventions with which to combat the most criminal waste resulting from the cigars we have—and the cigarettes and pipes."

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

"Freddie," said teacher, "give me a sentence using the word 'diadem'."
Freddie had overheard certain remarks at home, and out of his subconscious store of worldly wisdom he drew this reply:
"People who hurry across railroad crossings diadem sight quicker than people who stop, look and listen."

Montana's Oldest Surviving Buffalo Hunters



David Hilger

Duncan MacDonald

WHEN buffalo roamed Montana prairies and shortly before the thundering herds were on the verge of being wiped out, David Hilger and Duncan MacDonald, pictured above, were known as wielders of wicked buffalo guns. They are perhaps the oldest buffalo hunters among pioneers of the Treasure State. The picture was taken during the annual convention of the pioneers recently in Butte.

Duncan MacDonald, the oldest known living son of Montana, was born in 1849 at the old Hudson Bay Company's trading post at Post Creek or Fort Connah near St. Ignatius in the Flathead district. He is a son of the famous Angus MacDonald, veteran factor of the Hudson Bay company, whose name enters largely into early day history of Indian trading in Washington, Idaho and Montana. During the formative days of the west Angus MacDonald was a mighty factor in maintaining peace between the Indians and whites. When but a lad, Duncan MacDonald began riding the plains and soon became known to associates as a rifle shot of ability. His buffalo he counted by the hundreds. He depended upon his ability as a

marksman to provide food in many instances. Mr. MacDonald still resides in the vicinity of Missoula where he is still interested in farming, revered and respected as one of the oldest of Montana's pioneers.

David Hilger, another once mighty buffalo hunter of the Montana plains, was nine years old when he came to Helena in 1867. In 1872 his parents purchased the Hilger ranch at the Gates of the Mountains on the Missouri river, 18 miles from Helena, and in his younger days Dave was a cowman de luxe. He was quick on the draw, shooting both rifle and pistol with equal accuracy. In 1881 he struck out on his own hook, located a ranch 25 miles north of Lewistown on Dog creek and for 12 years conducted a sheep ranch. There again his pastime was killing buffalo. He declines to estimate the total kill. Dave Hilger is primarily an optimist. He gets an unusual "kick" out of life and has met and conquered adversity and hard knocks with a smile. He declines to be tagged "Exhibit A" among the pioneers. He downed his buffalo, deer and antelope by the score but declares he never killed an Indian.

RED COATS ARE TARGETS

It was deer season. Shots rang out in a continuous cannonade. There was a sudden volley close by. A young hunter nose-dived into the shelter of some bushes.

"Come on!" he yelled. "They've took

us for deer! We've got to hide!"

The other hunter shook his head sadly.

"Hide hell!" he grunted. "No use tryin' to dodge buck fever bullets. They'll get you just as quick where you ain't as where you are!"



MONTANA WILD LIFE



Montana's Duck Season Opens October 1st



MONTANA'S migratory water fowl season opens at noon Oct. 1 and closes at sunset Oct. 31, according to presidential mandate. The bag limit is 15 ducks and 4 geese or

brant. In former years the season has opened Sept. 16 and continued until the close of the year. Because of the drastic reduction in the water fowl supply brought about by general drought conditions, summary action has been taken by the president on recommendation of the Bureau of Biological Survey, and reports indicate that the shortening of the season throughout the nation has met with approval.

In the northern half of the country except Alaska, the season on ducks, geese, brant, and coot under the new regulations will open Oct. 1, and in the south Nov. 16, except in Florida, where it will begin Nov. 20. The seasons on Wilson's snipe, or jacksnipe, sora, woodcock, and doves have not been changed.

The one month season from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 applies to Montana, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Dates for Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, set for Oct. 1-31, are to be revised to provide shooting later in the fall, according to recent information.

The season from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15 applies to that part of New York known as Long Island, and to New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

In Florida the season on these birds will be from Nov. 20 to Dec. 19.

In Alaska the season will be from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

The drought that has necessitated curtailment of the season has occurred on the principal wild-fowl breeding grounds in northwestern United States and in western and southwestern Canada, the Biological Survey explains. The disappearance of sloughs and marshes from much of this great region has prevented the birds from rearing normal numbers of young, and as a result the annual flight of ducks and geese this fall is expected to be the poorest on record.

These conditions observed during investigations conducted throughout the breeding period by representatives of the governments of the United States and Canada over areas in southwestern Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan as far north as Saskatoon, and in Alberta westward to the Rocky mountains and northward to Edmonton, convinced federal and dominion conservation officials that

irreparable damage would result if measures were not adopted at once to reduce the kill and to preserve an adequate stock of birds for breeding.

Some ducks and geese bred throughout the watered regions of Canada and northwestern United States, yet according to the Biological Survey, the principal stocks of the more commonly hunted species come from the drought-affected region. In this region officials of the two governments found a serious shortage of birds, which, they state, will result in a great reduction in the numbers wintering in the United States.

Similar investigations throughout the northwestern part of the United States produced equally discouraging reports of disaster to the wild fowl. Investigations pushed by the Canadian government even into remote subarctic regions failed to verify the belief of some that the ducks driven off their regular haunts by the drought had gone farther north to breed. Game conservation officials of both countries were practically unanimous in the opinion that the situation is so grave as to threaten disaster to the birds and permanent damage to the sport of wild-fowling.

Experts point out that although the decrease of wild fowl will be general throughout this country during the fall and winter months, there probably will be scattered local areas where these birds will concentrate in large numbers. Such concentrations, however, should not be regarded as altogether encouraging manifestations, since the disappearance of many of the usual resting and feeding grounds will compel the birds to resort to the restricted areas where water and food conditions are favorable.

Under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain, the De-

partment of Agriculture is charged with the protection and maintenance in this country of the birds that migrate to and from Canada.

Following the slashing of the federal hunting season on migratory water fowl, Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, has declared that only the active cooperation of sportsmen in enforcing the emergency regulation can avert dangers which will threaten to destroy its effectiveness.

"There is still a large racketeering element in this country making a living by slaughtering and bootlegging waterfowl," Mr. Gordon warned. "With the federal and state protective forces notoriously inadequate, the presence of real sportsmen in the field has always

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MONTANA WILD LIFE



been a chief deterrent upon illegal practices. This shortest legitimate season on record will leave wild ducks and geese at the mercy of game bootleggers for a longer period unless the sportsmen make it a point to remain actively on the job."

He also warned that if duck hunters insist upon killing their legal limit daily and if those of sufficient means insist upon following the season southward and thereby profiting by what would amount to three separate seasons, much of the effort to tide water fowl over the present crisis will be wasted. The federal regulation will permit shooting throughout October in the northern states, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 15 in the south with the exception of Florida, and in Florida from Nov. 20 to Dec. 19.

The emergency measure, adopted by the Department of Agriculture and approved by President Hoover in the first proclamation ever issued by a President on water fowl conservation, was necessitated by a serious shortage resulting from drought and drainage conditions affecting the most important water fowl breeding grounds increasingly over a period of 10 years.

The Proclamation

THE long-continued and severe drought of the past two years has inflicted not only economic hardships by seriously curtailing crop and stock production, but also has resulted in an emergency condition as regards the present and future safety and abundance of water fowl of the continent. In large areas of the United States and Canada, through lack of water on breeding grounds essential to rearing the young birds, the drought has entailed widespread destruction among the former hordes of the wild fowl that migrate to our several states.

This devastation has constituted so great a menace to our wild-life resources and to their future enjoyment by our people as to impel the Secretary of Agriculture to adopt a regulation compatible with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755), whereby during the coming fall there will be an open hunting season on these birds of only one month.

Now, Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge that all persons take cognizance of this emergency and I call upon all game and conservation organizations, sportsmen, and public-spirited citizens generally to lend their cooperation to effect full observance of this regulation, to the end that adequate numbers of water fowl may return to their breeding grounds next

spring and that there may be no repetition of the calamity of extermination that has already overtaken some species of our American birds.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:
William R. Castle,
Acting Secretary of State.

California Quail

(Continued from Page 7)

Montana sportsmen who are looking forward to the open season on male Chinese pheasants and Hungarians of either sex, November 8-12, have demonstrated unusual interest this year in operations at the State Game farm, according to Joe F. Hendricks, superintendent.

"Thousands of visitors have stopped at the farm during the summer," continued the superintendent, "and all have been eager to watch the operations of the Chinese pheasant factory which is turning out thousands of birds this year for the stocking of fields and glens throughout the state.

"We have utilized 392 large wire enclosed pens this year in rearing the birds which are now being liberated as fast as trucks can carry them around the state. Fourteen additional pens have been used by setting hens. More than 6,000 have already been liberated. We expect to carry over 460 old birds for foundation stock for next year. Following the close of the open season we expect to liberate many Chinese pheasant roosters in areas marked by the heaviest shooting, so as to insure renewed strength for the game birds for the 1932 season.

"Successful rearing of Hungarian partridges must be accomplished by producing eggs from birds reared in captivity. The wild birds decline to be tamed. This we have achieved by preserving birds hatched from eggs taken

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in the wild and from this stock we expect to rear a goodly number next year. Bantam hens, however, which are necessary in the hatching of quail and Hungarian eggs, are scarce in Montana and we will doubtless be forced to permit the birds themselves to rear their coveys. They are prolific producers and many times hatch as many as three broods each season with 15 to 20 in each hatch."

HINTS ON RAISING GROUSE

"Keep your feet on the ground" may be good advice for young men, but it is fatal to young grouse raised in captivity, a professor of Cornell University has discovered after 10 years of research into the problem of how to save that vanishing game bird from extinction. Heretofore no way has been found to prevent the grouse from dying young when hatched in pens, because of their susceptibility to diseases to which poultry has developed immunity. But Prof. A. A. Allen, of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, reported at the seventeenth American Game Conference that ruffed grouse can be raised if they are never allowed to set foot on the ground. He has successfully raised normal birds, he declared, by flooring the pens with meshed wire well above the ground for the birds to walk upon.—The American Field.

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MONTANA WILD LIFE



Montana Sportsmen's Association

EVERY month complaints are received by the secretary of the Montana Sportsmen's Association. One of the most serious problems at the present time is the posting of privately owned lands against fishing and hunting. Many states report that from 25 to 40 per cent of their privately owned lands are posted against trespassing. It is believed that this is the result of the actions of a few unsportsmanlike people who have no regard for the owner's rights, property or stock. They are few in number in comparison to the thousands who venture forth each year in quest of fishing, hunting and recreation. Results show that these few are bringing about a condition that is becoming serious to thousands of true sportsmen deserving of something better.

A remedy must be found or conditions in our state will not be an exception much longer. One remedy is education. The Montana Sportsmen's Association has stressed it for more than 10 years. Before results can be obtained, active sportsmen's clubs must be organized in every community and kept active to help carry on the work locally and give assistance on state and national matters. The future generation of sportsmen, who are the school pupils of today, must be taught the fundamentals of good sportsmanship.

Those active in the work of the state association cannot cover the entire state more than once each year but the members of clubs are on the ground every day and should be carrying on this work among present and future generations of sportsmen. Is your club meeting this important part of your work as it should?

One of the surest ways to provide areas on which the sportsmen and others can fish and hunt for all time to come is the establishment of areas for these purposes, such areas to be controlled by sportsmen or the state. At the present time we have approximately 8,000,000 acres of public domain lands in Montana, much of which is suitable and ideally located for such purposes.

The Montana Sportsmen's Association has started work in an effort to secure suitable tracts of these public domain lands. This will never be accomplished unless the majority of sportsmen and others interested in the out-of-doors lend their support to the state association. This is the last opportunity that the people of Montana will ever have to acquire such lands without cost. Other states only wish that this opportunity presented itself to them.

ORGANIZATION WORK RUSHED

THE Montana Sportsmen's Association is carrying on an active campaign in an effort to establish sportsmen's clubs in every town in Montana having a population of 100 or more, according to B. F. Gerry, secretary.

There are now about 60 active clubs in the state. It is hoped that there will be at least 150 active clubs by April

October Musings

By Constance Marion Simpson.

GIVE me a gun and some old marsh,
And the whistle of wild ducks' wings,
When the roar of the shotgun wakes the morn
And a hundred flying things.

The mud hen patters across the pond.
And the teal come whizzing in,
And the greenhead jumps from the grass beyond,
And the hunters all begin.

With a pop, pop here, and a bang, bang there,
The opening season's sign,
And the next duck comes from we know not where,
Across the gray sky-line.

And we judge the speed and the proper lead,
As only a sportsman can.
There's honor, too, and a comradeship
Among the hunter clan.
There's a swapping of yarns and a friendly tip,
And a meeting of man with man.

So give me a gun and some old marsh,
And the whistle of wild ducks' wings
When the roar of my shotgun wakes the morn
And a hundred flying things.

1, 1932. An effort is being made to reorganize about 20 clubs that have become inactive during the last few years.

Letters are being sent out by the secretary in an effort to arouse interest among sportsmen and gain assistance in the organization of new clubs or the reorganization of inactive clubs.

Every community should be represented by a group of actively organized sportsmen. If the group is too small for a separate club they should affiliate with the nearest active group.

The organization of all of the sportsmen is much more important than many realize. If the sportsmen of Montana hope to enjoy good or better fishing or hunting in the future they must be willing to give a little time and a few cents each year toward the maintenance of their club and the state association. That is the only manner in which they can lend necessary aid to the State Fish and Game Department and the Montana Sportsmen's Association.

The State Fish and Game Department is carrying on more activities each year that were formerly an expense to the clubs. This permits the clubs to use their funds for other activities and for the support of a state association.

One hundred and fifty sportsmen's clubs, well organized and active, working under a state association, will give

Montana one of the finest statewide sportsmen's organizations and the results will rest upon efforts of sportsmen after such an organization has been completed.

SPORTSMEN WANTED

SPORTSMEN are wanted who will assist in organizing new clubs in their towns or communities and help to reorganize clubs that have become inactive during the last few years. Every town and community needs an active sportsmen's club but no more than the sportsmen themselves need such clubs. It is hoped that those interested will communicate with B. F. Gerry, secretary of the Montana Sportsmen's Association, Box 477, Missoula, Montana.

Longevity of Animals

ACCORDING to accredited data collected by Carl W. Neumann (Lincoln Library of Facts) the following are regarded as normal life spans of some of the more important animals:

Between 200 and 300 years: eider duck, giant tortoise, goose, parrot and raven.

Between 100 and 200 years: elephant, 150-200; falcon, 162; pike, 150; carp, 150; vulture, 118; golden eagle, 104; swan, 102.

Less than 100 years: ant, 10-15; bear, 40-50; beaver, 20-25; bee, queen, 4-5; bee, worker, 6 weeks; blackbird, 18; canary, 24; cat, 9-10; chicken, 15-20; crab, fresh water, 20; crane, 40-50; crocodile, 40; cuckoo, 40; dog, 10-15; dove, 60-70; dromedary, 40-50; earthworm, 10; eel, freshwater, 10-12; elk, 20; fox, 10; goat, 12-15; guinea pig, 5-7; gull, 44; hare, 7-8; heron, 60; hippopotamus, 40; horse, 40-50; lion, 20-25; magpie, 25; mouse, 3-4; ostrich, 60-70; owl, 68; pearl mussel, 60-70; pig, wild, 20-30; rat, 3; reindeer, 16; rhinoceros, 40-50; roebuck, 15; salamander, 10-12; sheep, 10-15; squirrel, 10-12; stag, 30; tiger, 20; toad, 40; tree frog, 10; wolf, 10-15; woodpecker, 60-70.

THE SPORTSMAN'S LICENSE

The bulletin of the Oklahoma Fish and Game Department makes the following comment:

"The State of Montana has set a precedent in issuing what is known as The Sportsman's License, which is a document of honor indicating that the holder has contributed additional funds in order that the conservation program of the State Commission may proceed without handicap, the department's funds being at the lowest point in many years. A good way, we'd say, to tell who the REAL SPORTSMEN AND CONSERVATIONISTS ARE!"